

REMARKS

Claims 1, 3, 5-17, and 19 are pending.

Priority

Attached hereto is a certified copy of the French Priority Application No. 0001617.

Specification Objection

The phraseology at page 7, lines 9-10 has been amended to obviate this objection. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that this objection should be withdrawn.

Claim Rejections Under 35 USC §112, second paragraph

Claims 2-9, 10-14, 16-17, 20-23, and 25-28 stand rejected as allegedly indefinite for multiple grounds at paragraphs 5-17 of the Action. Applicants have amended the claims to remove the rejections of all these paragraphs except paragraph 17, which will be discussed in further detail hereinafter. Applicants respectfully submit that the amendments made to the claims to obviate the §112, second paragraph rejections are made for clarification and do not narrow the scope of the claims. Particularly, the tense of many of the terms in the claims have been changed from plural to singular. Also, in some instances, the terms "associated with" have been replaced with the term "comprising". Applicants respectfully submit that these changes do not narrow the claims' scope.

With respect to the rejection at paragraph 11 in the Action, the Action inquires about the trademarked compounds and the structure of the claimed polymer. Applicants would like to refer to the specification at page 3 where the term "resin" means pre-polymers, i.e., compounds which under certain conditions can form polymeric compounds with molecular weights that are higher than those of said pre-polymers. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 12 does not define a polymer but a resin comprising at least one monomer, oligomer, or pre-polymer. With respect to the trademarked oligomers or pre-polymers, Applicants have provided

generic descriptions for at least some of these trademarked oligomers or pre-polymers. Particularly, the specification discloses a EBECRYL® 616 resin from UCB, generically known as an epoxydimethacrylate oligomer, and EBECRYL® 150, generically known as a bisphenol A diacrylate oligomer derivative from UCB, and DIACRYL® 101, generically known as a diethoxylated dimethylacrylate bisphenol A derivative from AKZO NOBEL. See present specification at page 9, lines 1-5, and Example 1 bridging pages 9-10. What is more, attached hereto are product brochures of EBECRYL® 150 and 616. Applicants respectfully submit that one of skill in the art at the time of the application filing would understand that this oligomer and resin is, respectively, a bisphenol A derivative diacrylate oligomer and an epoxy dimethacrylate oligomer diluted with 25% of trimethylpropane diacrylate. Consequently, Applicants have amended the specification according at page 9.

With respect to the rejection at paragraph 17 in the Action, the Action alleges that claims 25 and 26 are incomplete. Particularly, the Action alleges that other material factors, including pressure and concentration of petroleum and water needed for the claim absorptions, are not specified in the claim. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

Applicants respectfully submit that definiteness of a claim must not be analyzed in a vacuum. But rather, one of skill in the art will consider, for example, the content of the particular application disclosure. See M.P.E.P. §2173.02. In this case, the present specification at page 12 discloses the absorption of sea water and diesel. The sea water used was reconstituted using the procedures described in ASTM D-1141-90 and the diesel employed was a 250-350°C cut and had the designation diesel API type 2. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that there is more than sufficient guidance provided for one of skill in the art to ascertain the proper scope of claims 25-26.

Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that the claim rejections under 35 USC §112, second paragraph, should be withdrawn.

Prior Art Rejections

The claims stand rejected under multiple grounds under 35 USC §102 and/or 35 USC §103 at paragraphs 19, 20, and 22-27. Applicants have amended claim 1 to include at least some

of the substantive features of claims 2, 18, and 20. As a result, Applicants respectfully submit that the rejections at paragraphs 19, 20, 23, 24, and 26-27 should be withdrawn. Applicants will address the claim rejections at paragraphs 22 and 25 as follows.

Claims 4-11, 13-14, 18-20 and 24 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,501,248 (Kiest) and U.S. Patent No. 6,019,136 (Walsh) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,596,021 (Adembri). The Action admits that Kiest and Walsh do not show the specific chemical compositions of the resins, the processing compositions, or the resin properties defined by the claims. Furthermore, the Action implicitly admits that Adembri fails to disclose the features of claims 18-20. However, the Action alleges that:

- 1) residual latent periods defined by claims 18 and 19 may be controlled by the selection of the polymer components; and
- 2) the residual latent periods claimed by the Applicant are deemed be inherently present in the invention of Adembri.

Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections.

To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all claim features must be taught or suggested by the prior art. See *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 180 USPQ 580 (CCPA 1974), M.P.E.P. §2143.03.

The cited references fail to teach or suggest the combination of features now defined by amended by claim 1. Particularly, the cited references fail to teach or suggest at least one resin with a residual latent period, after storage at 22°C for a period of twenty days or more, for at least 3 hours at a temperature of about 10°C to about 90°C. Applicants respectfully traverse any assertions that the residual latent periods may be controlled by the selection of the polymer components or that these features are inherently present in the invention of Adembri. Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that these rejections should be withdrawn.

Claims 1-11, 13-14, and 18-24 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,322,653 (Muller) in view of Adembri. Applicants respectfully submit that this combination of references suffers from the same disadvantages as

discussed above for the rejection at paragraph 22 of the Action. In particular, the combination of Muller in view of Adembri fails to teach or suggest all of the features of the present invention as defined by amended claim 1. Particularly, this combination of references fail to teach or suggest at least one resin with a residual latent period, after storage at 22°C for a period of twenty days or more, for at least 3 hours at a temperature of about 10°C to about 90°C.

Consequently, Applicants respectfully submit that these rejections should be withdrawn.

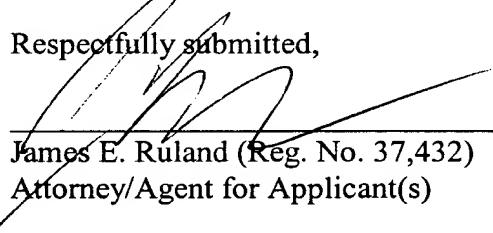
Also attached hereto is a copy of the PTO-1449 form originally filed February 8, 2001. Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner indicate his consideration of the references by returning an initialed copy to the address of the undersigned.

In view of the above remarks, favorable reconsiderations is courteously requested.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made the specification and claims by the current Amendment. The attached page is captioned "VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE." If there are any remaining issues which can be expedited by a telephone conference, the Examiner is courteously invited to telephone counsel at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees associated with this response or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 13-3402.

Respectfully submitted,


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Attorney Docket No.: PET 1916

Date: July 5, 2002

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph beginning at page 7, line 9, has been amended as follows:

- they must not be aggressive chemically, ~~or on~~ particularly after inflation of the internal and external elastic skins constituting the protection for the preform;

Paragraph beginning at page 9, line 1, has been amended as follows:

Formulation 1: Commercially available vinyl ester resin (in accordance with the invention).

100 g of EBECRYL® 616 resin from UCB (epoxydimethacrylate oligomer diluted with 25% of trimethylolpropane diacrylate) was taken and 3 parts by weight per 100 g of resin (pwhr) of PERKADOX® BC from AKZO NOBEL and 3 pwhr of BC 500 inhibitor from SCPO, Société Chalonnaise de Peroxydes Organiques, were added in an optimized manner (see Table 3).

IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 2, 4, and 18 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please amend claims 1, 3, 5-9, 11-17, 20-23 and 25-28 as follows.

1. (Amended) A radially deployable flexible preform to form, after deploying, a tubular structure that is curable by polymerization after positioning it in a well or in a line and moulds to the shape thereof after curing, comprising in its constitution at least one resin of an unsaturated polyester resin or a vinylester resin comprising in its chemical formula at least one reactive multiple bond that has a dynamic viscosity of less than about 2500 mPa.s at a temperature of about 20°C to about 70°C, and is capable of subsequent reaction with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple bond positioned at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or on a pendant group, wherein the preform contains at least one resin with a residual latent period, after storage at 22°C for a period of 20 days or more, of at least 3 hours at a temperature of about 10°C to about 90°C.

3. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin is associated with comprises at least one polymerisable oligomer and/or at least one monomer comprising at least one multiple bond in their chemical formulae, wherein the monomer is a vinyl, an acrylic, a methacrylic, an allyl or a maleic compound.

5. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond is selected from the group formed by an unsaturated polyester resins synthesized from at least one saturated or unsaturated polyol, and at least one saturated or unsaturated dibasic acid or anhydride, at least one of these compounds being an unsaturated compound.

6. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 5, wherein the polyol used to synthesize the unsaturated polyesters is selected from the group formed by a butylene glycols, a neopentyl glycol, a neopentyl glycols substituted by at least one halogens, a trimethylpentanediol, a 1,4-cyclohexane-dimethanol, a heavy diols obtained from bisphenol A, a bisphenol F, a bisphenol AF, said bisphenols an oxyalkylated bisphenol, the formulae cited above comprising at least one halogen on the aromatic nucleus/nuclei, the an above products wherein the aromatic nucleus/nuclei is/are at least partially hydrogenated, a heavy novolac type alcohols, and or a cresol-novolac type cresols.

7. (Amended) A preform according to claim 5, wherein the anhydride or an acids used to synthesize the unsaturated polyesters is selected from the group formed by a maleic anhydride, a maleic acid, a fumaric acid, an itaconic acid, a citraconic acid, a cyclanic acids obtained, for example, from a hexahydrophthalic anhydride, an isophthalic acid, and a terephthalic acids, anhydrides such as a tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, a methyladic anhydride, a hexahydrophthalic anhydride, or a halogenated phthalic anhydrides such as tetrachlorophthalic anhydride, tetrabromophthalic anhydride or hexachloro endomethylene tetrahydrophthalic anhydride.

8. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at

least one reactive multiple bond is selected from the group formed by a vinylester resins synthesized from a compound comprising at least one diepoxy compound on at least one aerylic type unsaturated acid.

9. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 8, wherein the aerylic type unsaturated acid is selected from the group formed by an acrylic acid, and a methacrylic acid, and the or a diepoxy compound is selected from the group formed by of a bisphenol A, a bisphenol F, a bisphenol AF, a novolac resins and or a cresol-novolac resins.

11. (Amended) A preform according to claim 3, wherein the polymerisable oligomer and/or monomer comprising at least one multiple bond in its formula is selected from the group formed by a styrene, a trimethylolpropane triacrylate, a divinyl benzene, a butyl acrylate, a tert-butyl acrylate, a 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, a methyl acrylate, an ethyl acrylate, a hydroxypropyl acrylate, a 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate, a methyl methacrylate, an ethyl methacrylate, a monochlorostyrene, a dichlorostyrene, a monobromostyrene, a dibromostryrene, a vinyl toluene, a vinyl acetate, a diallyl ortho-phthalate, a diallyl isophthalate, a triallyl cyanurate, a triallyl carbonate, a diallyglycol carbonate, a bisphenol A, F or AF acrylate or dimethacrylate, a dioxyalkylated or polyoxyalkylated bisphenol A, F or AF diacrylate or dimethacrylate in which the alkyl group(s) contains 2 to 24 carbon atoms.

12. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, containing at least one resin comprising in its chemical formula at least one multiple bond and is associated with at least one monomer commercerially available composition not forming part of the sub family of polymer vinyl esters that are normally either in the form of monomers, or in the form of oligomers or prepolymers from the EBECRYL® series, the DIACRYL® series, the ATLAC® series, and the DERAKANE® series of a bisphenol A derivative diacrylate oligomer, an epoxydimethacrylate oligomer diluted with trimethylolpropane diacrylate, or a diethoxylated dimethacrylate bisphenol A derivative.

13. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin polymerization reactions are initiated as a function of the service temperatures employed for the flexible preform by selecting at least one suitable initiator ~~selected from the group formed by the~~ ~~of an~~ organic peroxides.

14. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin polymerization reactions are initiated as a function of the service temperatures employed for the flexible preform by at least one initiator ~~from the comprising~~ azoisobutyronitrile family, preferably selected ~~from the group formed by 2,2'-azobis(isobutyronitrile) and 2,2'-azobis(2-methylbutyronitrile)~~.

15. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin polymerization reactions are initiated as a function of the service temperatures employed for the flexible preform by at least one initiator ~~selected from the group formed by of a sulfur and or a~~ potassium persulfate with molecular formula K₂S₂O₈.

16. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 13, wherein the resin polymerization reactions are initiated as a function of the service temperatures employed for the flexible preform by at least one initiator associated with at least one accelerator ~~such as~~ comprising a cobalt salt and/or a tertiary amine.

17. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 13, wherein the resin polymerization reactions are initiated as a function of the service temperatures employed for the flexible preform by at least one initiator associated with at least one polymerization inhibitor ~~such as~~ comprising a hydroquinone or tertiobutyl catechol.

20. (Amended) A flexible preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond in its formula that can subsequently react with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple

bond located at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or in a pendant group is selected from the group formed by resins with a dynamic viscosity of less than about 2500 mPa.s at a temperature of about 20°C to about 70°C.

21. (Amended) A preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond in its formula that can subsequently react with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple bond located at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or in a pendant group is selected from the group formed by resins that enable manual, mechanical or pressure or vacuum injection impregnation of fibrous supports comprising at least one glass fiber, basalt fiber, carbon fiber, ceramic fiber, natural fiber, synthetic fiber, or metal fiber constituting the reinforcement of said flexible preform; ~~said support preferably being selected from the group formed by glass fibers, basalt fibers, carbon fibers, ceramic fibers, natural fibers, synthetic fibers, metal fibers and KELVAR®.~~

22. (Amended) A preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond in its formula that can subsequently react with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple bond located at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or in a pendant group is ~~selected from the group formed by a non aggressive chemical resins chemically or on inflating the internal and external elastic skins constituting the protection for the preform.~~

23. (Amended) A preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond in its formula that can subsequently react with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple bond located at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or in a pendant group is ~~selected from the group formed by a resins with a polymerization temperature compatible with the heat resistance of the polymers and, and an elastic skins, and the at least one components~~ constituting the preform walls.

25. (Amended) A preform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond in its formula that can subsequently react with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple bond located at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or in a pendant group is ~~selected from the group formed by~~ a resins forming, after polymerization in combination with a fibrous support, a composite with a petroleum absorption of less than 3% by weight at a temperature of about 90°C.

26. (Amended) A perform according to claim 1, wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond in its formula that can subsequently react with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple bond located at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or in a pendant group is ~~selected from the group formed by~~ a resins forming a composite having a water absorption of less than 4% by weight at a temperature of about 90°C after polymerization in combination with a fibrous support.

27. (Amended) A preform according to claim 1, further comprising ~~wherein the resin comprising at least one reactive multiple bond in its formula that can subsequently react with compounds comprising in their constitution at least one terminal reactive multiple bond or a reactive multiple bond located at one end or the other of the molecular chain and/or in a pendant group is associated with~~ at least one flow regulator.

28. (Amended) A flexible support according to claim 27, wherein the flow regulator is ~~selected from the group formed by~~ a polystyrenes, a polyvinylacetates, a polymethylmethacrylates and or a polycaprolactames.

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Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No.: 09/778,880	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination MARIAGGI ET AL.	
	Examiner Travis B Ribar	Art Unit 1711	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

* <input type="checkbox"/>	Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A US-6,019,136	02-2000	Walsh et al.	138/168
	B US-5,501,248	03-1996	Kiest, Jr., Larry W.	COPY OF PAPERS ORIGINALLY FILED 138/123
	C US-5,538,791	07-1996	Shustack, Paul J.	385/123
	D US-5,688,867	11-1997	Scheibelhoffer et al.	524/445
	E US-5,596,021	01-1997	Adembri et al.	521/108
	F US-5,322,653	06-1994	Muller, Hans	138/97
	G US-5,941,286	08-1999	Fauble et al.	138/137
	H US-6,108,998	08-2000	Dumlao, Chris	14/73.1
	I US-6,040,009	03-2000	Marutani et al.	427/240
	J US-5,049,003	09-1991	Barton, Kenneth	138/97
	K US-4,514,447	04-1985	Boxmeyer, James G.	138/93
	L US-5,651,848	07-1997	Cohee et al.	156/93
	M US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

* <input type="checkbox"/>	Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
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NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

* <input type="checkbox"/>	Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages	
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*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.



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Radcure

Ebecryl® 150

Acrylated diluting oligomer

INTRODUCTION

Ebecryl 150 is a bisphenol A derivative diacrylate oligomer developed for ultraviolet light (UV) or electron beam (EB) cured applications where high reactivity and low volatility are desired.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Ebecryl 150 is characterized by :

- Low volatility
- High reactivity

UV/EB curable formulated products containing Ebecryl 150 are characterized by :

- Improved wetting and adhesion

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS

Ebecryl 150 is recommended as a diluting oligomer for UV/EB cured offset inks, silk screen inks, and overprint varnishes on paper and cardboard.

SPECIFICATIONS

Höppler viscosity at 25°C, mPa.s	1000-1500
Colour, Gardner	2 max.
Acid value, mg KOH/g	5 max.
Residual solvent, % by weight	0.1
Draize PII	1.7
Irritation by OECD	0

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	clear liquid
Density, g/cm³	1.14
Vapour pressure, mm Hg at 20°C	< 0.01
Flash point, Setaflash, °C	> 100

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Care should be taken not to expose radiation curable products to temperatures exceeding 40°C for prolonged periods or to direct sunlight. This might cause uncontrollable polymerization of the product with generation of heat.

Storage and handling should be in stainless steel, amber glass, amber polyethylene or baked phenolic lined containers. Do not store this material under an oxygen free atmosphere. Use dry air to displace material removed from the container. This material should not be stored for more than 1 year.

PRECAUTIONS

The following is a summary of the precautions to be taken when handling this product. Please refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for further details.

The toxicological properties of this material have not been fully determined. Products of this type can be expected to be eye and skin irritants and have the potential to cause sensitization or other allergic responses. Appropriate precautions should be taken to avoid eye and skin contact and to avoid inhalation of aerosols or vapours. Consult the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet for appropriate handling procedures and protective equipment prior to using this or any other material referred to in this bulletin.

See Material Safety Data Sheet for emergency and first aid procedures.



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Ebecryl® 616

Epoxy methacrylate resin

INTRODUCTION

Ebecryl 616 is an epoxy dimethacrylate oligomer diluted with 25% of trimethylolpropane diacrylate (TMPTA)⁽¹⁾ monomer. Ebecryl 616 is recommended for use in solder resists when cured by ultraviolet light (UV) or electron beam (EB) because of its good adhesion to copper, good hardness, and high temperature resistance. Cure speed is typically slower than epoxy acrylates.

PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

Ebecryl 616 is characterized by :

- Moderate viscosity

UV/EB cured products based on Ebecryl 616 are characterized by the following performance properties :

- Good hardness
- High temperature resistance
- Good adhesion to copper
- Lower reactivity

The actual properties of UV/EB cured products also depend on the selection of the other formulation components, such as reactive diluent(s), additives, and photoinitiators.

SUGGESTED APPLICATIONS

Formulated UV/EB curable products containing Ebecryl 616 may be applied by lithographic, screen, gravure, direct or reverse roll, curtain coating and screen print methods.

Ebecryl 616 is recommended for use in :

- Solder resists
- Screen print applications
- Temperature resistant coatings

SPECIFICATIONS

Höppler viscosity at 25°C, mPa.s	20000-30000
Colour, Gardner	10 max.
Acid value, mg KOH/g	12 max.

Dralze PII	3.1
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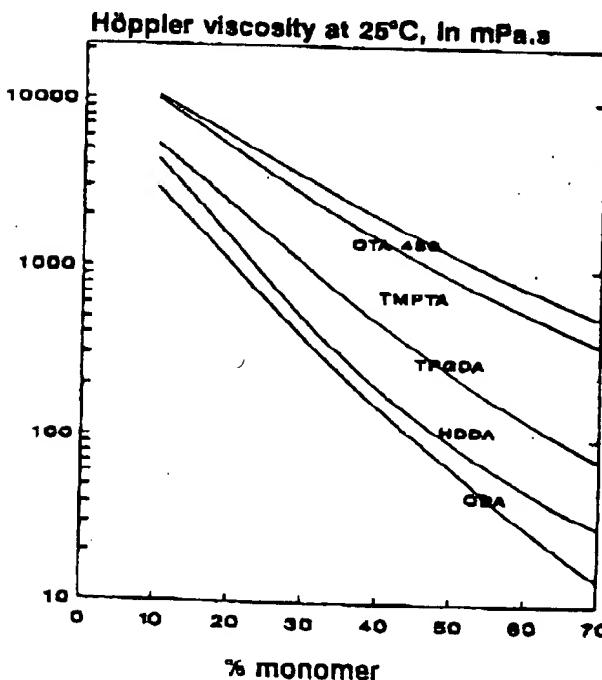
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Density, g/cm³	1.15
Molecular weight, theoretical	550
Functionality, theoretical	2
Polymer solids, % by weight	75
TMPTA, % by weight	25

TYPICAL CURED PROPERTIES

Tensile strength, MPa \square	112
Tensile elongation, % \square	3
Glass transition temperature, °C	82

The graph shows the viscosity of Ebecryl 616 as a function of the concentration of different monomers.



(1) TMPTA is produced by UCB

\square Measured on a 125 .. 140 micron film



VISCOSITY REDUCTION

Ebecryl 616 can be diluted with reactive monomers such as acrylated glycerol derivative (OTA 480)⁽¹⁾, 1,6-hexamethylene diacrylate (HDDA)⁽¹⁾, trimethylolpropane triacrylate (TMPTA)⁽¹⁾, tripropylene glycol diacrylate (TPGDA)⁽¹⁾ and octyl/decyl acrylate (ODA)⁽¹⁾. The specific reactive diluent(s) used will influence performance properties such as hardness and flexibility.

STORAGE AND HANDLING

Care should be taken not to expose radiation curable products to temperatures exceeding 40°C for prolonged periods or to direct sunlight. This might cause uncontrollable polymerization of the product with generation of heat.

Storage and handling should be in stainless steel, amber glass, amber polyethylene or baked phenolic lined containers. Do not store this material under an oxygen free atmosphere. Use dry air to displace material removed from the container. This material should not be stored for more than 1 year.

PRECAUTIONS

The following is a summary of the precautions to be taken when handling this product. Please refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for further details.

The toxicological properties of this material have not been fully determined. Products of this type can be expected to be eye and skin irritants and have the potential to cause sensitization or other allergic responses. Appropriate precautions should be taken to avoid eye and skin contact and to avoid inhalation of aerosols or vapours. Consult the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet for appropriate handling procedures and protective equipment prior to using this or any other material referred to in this bulletin.

See Material Safety Data Sheet for emergency and first aid procedures.

⁽¹⁾ OTA 480, HDDA, TMPTA, TPGDA and ODA are produced by UCB

STATUTORY LABELLING 1992

Symbol :

Xi : Irritant.

Nature of risks :

R 36/38 : irritating to eyes and skin.

Safety guidelines :

S 26 : In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.

S 28 : after contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap and water.

S 36/37/39 : wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

Ebecryl 616/09/92

The information contained in the present notice represents our best knowledge in this domain without constituting any express or implied guarantee or warranty of any kind and without resulting in any responsibility for UCB whatsoever. UCB declines all responsibility in cases where the use by the client of the information communicated constitutes a violation of an industrial property right of which a third party is the holder. It is expressly provided that UCB is the sole owner of the industrial property rights relating to the information communicated.

It is expressly provided that the information relating to the use of the products is given for information purposes only. No guarantee is provided to the client that the product is adapted to the specific use for which it is intended. The client should perform his own tests to determine the suitability for a particular purpose. The intention is to rapidly provide the user with information on the various application possibilities of our products, it being understood that the client should adapt the information to the specific conditions of their use and to the characteristics of other products with which they are mixed.